WINTER GARDEN.
US EVENING at 6-COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTEDNY LIND. Mr. John Brougham, Miss Emiry Me ville, J. C.
W. S. Andrews. Last night but one.

WOOD'S THEATER.

WOOD'S THEATER.

THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY-CINDERVILLA. The Worsel Sisters Mr. Lefficated, Karkee Locke, and full company. Benefit of Miss Jeannie.

DAY AND EVENING JACK AND GLIL Mr. G. L. For e-1 fall company, ONE HUNDHED THOUSAND GURIOSITIES USE CAROLINA TWINS.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THIS EVENING, at 8-THE ICE WITCH. Mr. Mark Smith, the Webb Sisters, the Fowler Sisters and full company. Grand German Opers Chorns, First time of a gorgoods Finals. THE ELFIN DILL.

THIS EVENING at 2-THEO. THOMASS ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every creeing. Fifuction

CHIARINES CIRCUS.

CHIARINES CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING at 6-At the Bleecker at Paviline, Rodrigues and Espinosa, Neisen Brothers, Marchaus Ethionian, Papila, Signor absolution, Don A. Marques and full company. Performances every alventon. Last week of the season.

#### Business Notices.

A CAUTION .- The wonders wrought by DUTCHER'S Lougraing Fig.Kminn, and its tremendon safe all over the country have started certain quicks to make imitations. Every Druggist Anows this to be true. Don't be imposed upon. Buy Derenau's and was are all right.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH, use that old and well-tried remedy, Mus. Winslow's Scottling Synur, which greatly facilitates the propess, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving

### LEAVETT'S SWIETENIA.

for cleaning and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the group, imparting sweetness to the breath, and offering a delightfully retreaking feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once; yes will use no other. Depot. No. 32 Platt st

#### MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ludiesafflicted with discolerations on the face, called bloth Patches, or Freekles, should use Trans's celebrated Morn and Frank's Lotter Rt is infallible. Propared by Dr. B. C. Prank', Dermatologist, Nr. 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists in New York and ere. Price #9

All families should have DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for the Burns, Cuts, Bruises and Skin Diseases to which condren are so liable. For musketo bites and as a disease for sores to is invaluable. Twinty five cents a box. Sold by Druggists and at the Daget, No. 49 Codes-et., N. Y. MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

warranted perfectly day. Also a large sample Marriante Sarra.

Marvin & Co., 285 B dway, and 771 Chestnot at., Phila.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE, with more for ramin the Elliptic S. M. Co. No. 541 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted Dg. B. C. PERRY, the celebrated Dermatologist

whose successful treatment of the Hair. Scalp and Face, has made him a world-wide repulsition, will leave this city Saturday, August 4, for his Boxton coffice, No. 415 Winter at, to be absent until October 1; and that time he can be consulted at No. 40 Bond at. WILLCOX & GIRBS SEWING MACHINE.

"Its seam is stronger and less inble to run its use or wear, than the Lock stilled." — I "balge's Report" at the "latend Park Trail." Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of ditches on the same piece of goods.

No. 503 Broadway.

IT IS NOT A HUMBUG!—Be convinced. Though aving been in use only for a short time, Marcales's Galax Engineers of Research Research Research as geined a world wide reputation, and is recommended by the best decions in New York as the only some care for THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-

e "beat" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilans, 1,939 estantst. Phila., Astor-pl., N.Y., 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid estatent imitations of his patents.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES .- BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner Coortlandi-st. Fine Watches, Jewelry and Shiver Ware.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND AGEA, SUPPORTURE &C.-Marse & Co.'s Radical Curs Truss Office only at No. 2 Venez-or. Lady attendant. FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tuilors and Manufacturers. Grever & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 46 Broadway.

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MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandraff; the finest dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON No. 10 Astor House, and druggists.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. FINELE & Lyon's New Family Sewing-Machine

# AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

EVENING SESSION ON WEDNESDAY-" INTERGLOBULA SPACES "-VULCANIZED RUBBER.

Apsolal Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. Bosrov, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866. The American Dental Association convened for an eroning session yesterday, and was called to order by the President, Dr. Fitch. Dr. Watt of Xenis, Ohio, Chairman of

the Committee on Dental Ethics, presented a report present ing the following points: First: Duties of the prof The necessity of maintaining a high professional character.

Third The relative and reciprocal duties between deutists and physicians; and the mutual duties between the dentists

The unfinished business of the morning, Dental Psychology, was then taken up and followed by an animated and spirited debate in which Drs. Atkinson of New-York, McQuillen and Barker of Philadelphia, Allen and Dodge of New-York, and Waft of Obio spoke and succeeded in ventilating very thorough-ty the matter of "Interglobula Spaces" observed in the teeth by eminent microscopists, and, as we think, set at rest certain daults long entertained by some as to the existence of such a phenomenon. The regular order of business was once mor et saide to hear the report of a Special Committee on the Vulsanged Rubber question. The Committee recommended the amission, who shall be empowered to raise ereation of a Con funds to carry out the object for which this Commission is

and. If terms satisfactory cannot be obtained from the issuite Company for the modification of their claims, then the amission is authorized to protect any member of the denta; costion against any and all claims in the courts of the ted States. This report was received with great applause. question how the Commission should be appointed involved tarable discussion, after which a committee was appointnominate such Commissioners. This rubber question,

of their patients in this country, resent most absorbing, and the Goodyear Hard Rubber my, having obtained an extension of their patent, are ig a crushing power over the Dental profession by reg of them such terms as they regard unwarranted and

ner 2.-The President called the Association to order at ck a. m. The minutes were read and approved. On on of Dr. Allport of Chicago, the choosing of a date at present 190 inmates. for the next meeting of the Association was made penial order for 2 p. m. The subject of dental ology being resumed, Dr. Spalding of St. Louis add the Association, contending that the intergobula line. posing causes of decay, but that they were to be regard-a normal condition, although an arrested process of cal-barber named Hull in Philadelphia on Wednesday night. He osing causes of decay, but that they were to be regardtion of the dental tissues. The morning session was oried for help, which speedily came to his aid, and he escaped consumed in the reading of papers. Dr. Atkinson pre-

an interesting paper on Dental Pathelogy, by another from Dr. C. E. Butler. Dr. of New-Orleans read a voluntary casay on considerable length and to hitle interest on Mechanat I stistry, by Dr. Richardson of Indiana, was read before s nighest vote, was selected. The time of adjournment having a rived, the entire body, to the number of nearly 200, headed on band of music, marched to the foot of India wharf and marked on board of the steamer Wm. Tibbetts for an extension down Boston harbor, under the direction of the transfer at many more affects of Arrangements. Here the company were served in a maptions dinner, opening with a regular fishebowder to hadring up with border fruit; lee cream. Co. Avail down the annulinear harbor and a visit to Fort Warrer together and a visit of such a trip, was an occasion not to be missed by not seen to be forgotten. The Bostonians know see or prices playing the contraction of the process of the proces

- - tony has to appreciate them.

New-York Daily Tribune. FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1886.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

To Correspondents.

No nollos can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and at dress of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guar, unty for his good faith. An business letters for this other should be addressed to "The Tark UNE," New York.

The Tribune in London STEVENS BROTHERS (American Agents for Libraries, it Remission St. Current Gardien, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive Susanarement and Arrantanesses.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Sarstoga sele the Tribunes for five cents, and his boys sell it on he side iralks in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

To Advertisers. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in

their Advartisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Eagle at this port yesterday, we have news from Havana to the 18th of July. The New Government of San Domingo had issued a decree offering a general amnusty o the partisans of ex President Baez, and declaring that every general or other officer who would hereafter refuse to submit. rould be considered as a traitor. Yellow fever and small-pox continue to rage at Havana.

### NEW-YORK CITY.

Dr. James Kelley, of No. 105 Greenwich st., while laboring der a fit of temporary insanity yesterday, jumped from the third-story window of his residence, and was injured that he died while being conveyed to Believue Hospital, Lamirande, the defaulting French cashier, who re-

eaped from the custody of the United States Deputy-Marshal Greene, in this city, was rearrested at Laprairie, near Montreal, yesterday. He denies his identity, but a clerk of the sounsel for the French Government, who is at Montreal and knows the accused well, is certain that there is no mistake.

William Gibson, John Groghan, and Patrick Thompson, were yesterday charged with baving held communication with ships lying in the harbor of New-York in violation of the law. They were sent for trial to the Special Sessions in defauit of \$300 bail each. The case of Harry Parker, one of the counterfelting gang.

was argued before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, and several witnesses examined. The Commissioner decided to hold the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury in de fault of \$5,000 bail, but stated that on account of the wouth of the accused, and information that had been given in relation to the respectability of his family and his former good behavlor, he would decrease the amount of hall if these represent tations should be substantiated.

The Christy will case came up before Judge Barnard, in Chambers, yesterday, on a motion made by the proponents of the alleged will to open a judgment and set as de a verdict that had been obtained by the contestants. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

the Excise law cases, was resumed in the Superior Court vesterday, and an argument against the constitutionality of the law made by Mr. McKeon, when further argument was adjourned until Friday.

Mr. Bliss, the Attorney of the Board of Health, made at ex-parte application yesterday to Judge Barnard, to have an injunction modified, that had been granted in the case of Stewart against the Board of Health, wherein the injunction plaintiff, but that of any butcher in Brooklyn. An order was made, confining the injunction so as to apply to the plaintiff a business only.

From the organization of the force on the 16th of June until July 31, the Fifty-first Precinct (Staten Island) Police have made 330 arrests, 243 of which were for violation of the Excise

A final meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Committee Portland fire was held yesterday, and a report of the sub-committee who visited Portland to distribute the funds contributed was received. Although the committee will hold no more meetings, they still solicit further contributions, of which they assert, the citizens of Portland are yet in great need. On Wednesday night a serious disturbance occurred at the house of Alexander Ellioti, near Fort Schuyler, between a number of drunken soldiers belonging to the fort and some

izens. During the fracas Eilen Hicks was killed. Sergeant Delan and three privates of his company have been placed un der arrest for active participation in the murder.

The Central Canadian Aunexational Club of New-York has

political campaign of the 1st of September, when strongens deavors will be made throughout Canada to revivify the old Annexation party.

Owing to the absence of the President and the other off acco empowered to take the Chair, the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce which was to take place yesterlay, was adjourned until the first Thursday in September.

has been secured, has been indefinitely post-sened.

The Germans over it to the complicated manner of many be changed into a negro, metaphorically, in the many be changed into a negro, metaphorically, in the many be changed into a negro, metaphorically, in the many be changed into a negro, metaphorically, in the many of an even but literally in the nulling of a negro.

in this country for five years, appeared in the Seperier Court , the whole nation into one political body was sen more and subscribed the required declaration, renouncing all tide general than in Italy; for while in the last country of nobility and his allegiance to the Queen of England, and the great majority of the priesthood, and he political awore to support the Constitution of the United States.

Denobus Conner and McGaire, all federmen were arrested ever widely they differed as to the manir in which on Wednesday evening, charged with first robbing John their common object ought to be accomplised. John of No. 215 Division at., who was intericated, and then

reported to the Board of Hoults yesterday. The enrollment of persons in Kings Coursy subject to mill-

filed in the office of the County Clerk.

business done upon the street and at the Stock Exchange, and sharp changes were shown in prices. After the adjournment of the Beard may be doubted that the agitation for the nnexation prices were irregular, but at the Open Board prices all improved and the market closed strong. Money is refused by some houses at 2 per cent from banks, and 4 per cent loans are being paid off. For cal loans the quotation is 1d5 per cent. In commercial page little doing Best names are scarce, and can be used at low rates. Exchange is dull and favors the buyer.

# GENERAL NEWS.

Ex-Alderman James T. Harmer was killed on Wednesday night in a tavern in the lower part of Philadelphia, in a quarrel arising from a political discussion.

In the Deficiency bill, as promulgated by the State Depart ment yesterday, the following appropriation is made: For mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, from November 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866, \$100,000, A forger, who some ten days since forged a check for

\$150,000 on the First National Bank of Philadelphia, which was cashed, was arrested in that city yesterday, with all his nder, on his arrival from Baltimore, where he had just been married.

Chas. O'Connor left Fortress Monroe yesterday for the North, after a protracted interview of three days with his client, Jeff, Davis. The Sailors' National Home in Quincy, Mass., was dedicated

on Wednesday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies. The Home occupies 76 seres of land, with buildings to accommo The Chipese throughout California favor the projected China steamship line, and promise their support to it. The Chineso

merchants, it is said, are particularly anxious to patronize the

with severe wounds in his head. Cn the night of the 25th nlt., at 11 o'clock, some half-dozen Rebels from Webster County, Ky., crossed the Ohio River at Owensborough to the Indiana side, and forcibly took from his erifice of the Human Teeth. Still snother bed Lieut Hampton, late of the Union army, carried him out

to the river, shot him dead, and threw his body into the river-According to a provision of the statute, Wednesday was appointed for a meeting, at Albany, of all the Judges of the of the place for holding the next meeting. Cincinnati, baving attending, nothing was accomplished. The State Teachers' Convention at Geneva adjourned last

evening, to meet at Auburn on Tuesday, July 23, 1867. S. G. Williams, of Ithica, was chosen President for the ensuing There were two deaths on Tybes Island yesterday, one from

cholers and one from distribes. No new cases reported. In Philadelphia yesterday nine new esses were reported, two of

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1866.

Gen. Banks, who know the men the were enemies of the Union.

The Hon. Marvin N. Bovce has written letter to Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, in which he argu strongly for the abolition of the Death Penalty, city the suc cess of its abolition in Michigan for 2 years, in Rhode Island for 14, in Wisconsin for 13as a proof that the gallows is an unnecessary relic obarbarism. Hanging is a disgrace to the age, in evy way; if there were no better reason for abolisng it, the number of men who escape the gallowsyet on the theory of capital punishment deserve i would be

THE DIVIDING LINE. Certain events have struck the hour wh the ranks of the people must be formed again. Rent teststests equal in principle to the war itself-flow of no mistake whatever as to who are the neonemies of the loval nation and who are its friends. The loyal Union men of the South have stepped int the ranks with their brethren of the North. The rusants of the Union party have preferred, ther than take place with those who have ffered for their loyalty during the war, to tand side by side with avowed Rebels of a policy which has gratuitously and which rendered the fruits of our bloodiest victor and while has bound the loyal men of the South hal and foot in order to give into the custody of Rebel as before. the rights claimed by twice their number. All this is the practical result of several downrightteps of downward policy, and those who folk it must follow it inevitably and incurably to thead. We part with them without affection or fear let them not be missed. If two of the wor horrors cannot deter them, we know, ined, that orth, as before, we must oppose a parighat wages war on the multiplication table. The en it is not

#### THE NATIONALITY PRINCILE IN EUROPE.

It must be obvious to every observer (European politics that the result of the recent wars; Germany and Italy imparts a largely-increased intest to the aspirations of all those peoples who aretriving fo national independence. Whatever oping may be entertained of the nationality principle, is impossible to deny that the belief in this princle has had a decisive influence upon the issue of the cent wars

ground of despotism and unbaarable tynny as on the ground of their having, as Italians, a ght to be demand of the Italians was certain a direct was punished for voting contrary to law. Chiefexisting law, for even Louis Napoleon, though the self-constituted champion of the rights | oppressed constitutes the man white, and actually scorns the character, if twee Italians have met with cordial and unaimous apthe certainty that Italy would never core to claim. Venetia which prompted Austria, after the defeat at

Vesterday morning. Edwin James, accompanied by Mr. unified Germany were less understood abaid and less nose,

throwing him into the East River, at Fary-shird at, whence he was rescued by the police. The accused were committed fained the object of their national aspirabns. Italy Ten deaths from cholers and if new cases, in this sity, were will be able to repress the demand of th people for the annexation of what they consider to national capital of their kingdom. It is probable tot the Retary duty under the new law has been completed, and the rolls man question will now become more imprant than There were twelve messages received at the New York Tell ever, and that it will lead to difficulties win France. egraph office restorday for Europe for which \$1,70 in gold. Hely has also made a demand for the southern portion. Gold opened yesterday at 1417 and stoned at 141. There was a large of the Tyrol, the people of which are no he desirons to be united with Italy than the Venetias. Still it of this and other districts which are inabited by Italians will be as vigorous as that for the nnexation of Lombardy, Venetia and the Papal dorinions has

Germany, in the best case, will have ony a beginning of national unity, which will neithede as thorough nor as comprehensive as the grea majority of the people could desire. To complete the work which has now been started will be hereforth the great aim of the German people. Franc, Austria and Russia are all unfavorably disposed t the establishment of a Germany embracing all ountries inhabited by Germans, and they can hardly ail to combine their endeavors for preventing the couplete success of German unity. The struggle of the German nation against these adverse influences i likely to constitute for many years to come the sost prominent question of European politics.

The success of the Italians and Germas in their national aspirations will spur many other nations to emulation. Among them the Hungarians and the Roumanians are likely to be foremost, and it will hardly be long ere we shall hear of their efforts to become independent nations of Europe.

The action of the President in the New-Orleans usiness has lost him many friends who hitherto supported his policy. The Sun, formeny a paper favorable to the President, revolts from sustaining his instructions to Mr. Herron. Mr. Johnson's dijection to the Convention, that it is not composed of delegates posed of by The San, which reminds him that, " at the time of its election, three-fourths of the said peopleof the able-bodied class-were fighting to degroy the Johnson,"

The Express seems to argue that it is useless, as the \$33,487 50, leaving a balance Jan. 1, 1866, of the general progress of cholera is atmospheric, and one to "inspect" up this balance? If we were to We print to-day, simply for information, authentic maps of the cholera districts of the city, for which we

are indebted to the Bureau of Health and vital tary laws, and the whole system upon which the hundred-and-fortieth-st. to One-hundred-and-fifty Board of Health is fighting in the city limits is a quarantine system. We think if probable that nine out of ten cases of cholera in this city have been murdered in New-Orleans, who knew thepatriotism | caused by indirect infection from diseased persons, of their purposes, and, more than this, kus the char- and not by atmospheric poison. We hope the Quaranacter of their enemies, has written a strug letter in time of the port will be more strictly enforced than defense of the Convention. In his opinioit was not | ever, and we hold that it would not be unwise if such the cause of the riots, but used as a prext by the cholera-dens as Mulberry-st, were kept under guard, and as far as possible untraveled.

### WHAT IS A WHITE MAN! The Supreme Court of Michigan has worried itself

is white. But such stupidity must arouse the disgust of every profound philosopher. It has been clearly established by the laws of every Southern State, and several Northern States, including Michigan, that a man may be a white man and at the same time a black man. Everything depends upon the cartilage of the nose. "A certain peculiarity of the cartilage of the nose," says the scientific testimony taken before the Circuit Court of Wayne County. " is an infallible indication of African blood." This is truly an appalling fact, and may lead to the amputation of a large number of noses-for if a man is only a nigger by reason of that organ, let him cut it off, and instantly he rises in the scale of races. With his nose, no matter how handsome it is, he is a born inferior, destined to follow his nose upon a downward career. Without his nose such a man may dine with the President. Let every man, then, look o his cartilage; for we greatly fear that black men with protended white noses are common. The proves nothing-so the same scientific athority has established-for a black man may, even without a wig, have a white man's hair. Wool or rair, the mulatto may have either, but cannot have both. Besides, he may be bald, and then what becomes of the test! Under these circumstances, all persons with hooked proboscises may be expected of a inister design to conceal their cartilage; but the candid snub-nose, which is always turned up for the aspection of the world, must at once remove suspi-Whenever the reader has any doubt that an epperently white man may really be a negro in disruise, he has only to approach the person and, with a polite apology, examine with his fingers the carfilage of his nose. According to the appearance of the cartilage he may then either bow, and sy, "I am satisfied, my dear sir, you are not a or, "Leave me, vile impostor! with that rtilage do you dare to pretend to be white ?" Such an examination was actually made in Michi-

gan before the Circuit Court referred to. An unortonate man named Dean, being entirely ignorant that he was a negro, attempted to vote at a local faction, and was arrested for violation of the laws. He brought numerous witnesses who testified that they had known him and his family for many years, nd to the best of their knowledge there was not a rot of negro blood in his body. But this availed ini not. An uncertain Dr. Pitcher examined his nose before the court and from the conformation of his cartilage alone he was pronounced to be but fifteen-sixteenths of a white man, the remaining sixteenth being pure African. The defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, and that intelligent body sustained the nose, and the man, we believe Justice Martin, who dissented from this decision, has farnished an opinion which will shock the community idea that by any authority of law, or principle of reason, one-sixteenth or one thirty-second of African blood can exclude a white man from citizenship.

This wild and frantic argument will only excite derision. It carefully ignores the existence of the nasal cartilage, though the Judge afterward admits everything, by his ironical suggestion that nose tria was well aware of the unanimity of he Itahans | pullers should be appointed by the Government to attend the polls, and snub all noses which cannot pathy their cause found in other countries and it was prove a clean record. In the meanwhile, a general feeling of uneaslness must pervade the community. Those who have recklessly failed to get a certificate in favor of their cartilage may at any moment meet the fate of William Dean. The whitest of white men

#### WORKING EIGHTH-AVENUE AS A COUN-TRY ROAD.

Application is made to the Legislature, each year, by The Arsistant Sanitary Superintendent restorday reported party which noted in harmony with themwere often the City authorities, for the appropriation of large sums of cholera as having occurred in Brooklyn from July opponents of the national tendencies, in termany all of money for the ostensible purpose of "working the City authorities, for the appropriation of large sums to \$25,000, and we suppose that this sum will be de- These same Democratic leaders promised, in 1250, To Angust 2. From moon of Wednesday to 2000 yesterlay parties, without exception, sympathized with the idea of restablishing the unity of the German ation, how-fortieth to One-hundred-and-fifty-minth-street." Be fortieth to One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-street." Before we go into the figures and the irresistible conclusion flowing from them, let us look around, and take our bearings. Let those readers who feel any doubt in the premises follow in our footsteps and examine this matter for themselves-if we are in error. we are ready to be corrected; but we feel the greatest confidence when we assert that even the most cursory examination of the subject will prove the "working of Eighth-ave, as a country road" to be an everlasting monument both of the iniquity of our City officials and of the supineness of our people, who stand by and look on idly at the consummation of one of the most gigantic schemes of fraud ever perpetrated upon the public treasury.

In 1864, the Legislature allowed for the " working of Eighth-ave, between the above limits the enormous sum of \$20,000; of this, according to the Street Commissioner's reports for that year, but \$400 34 was spent, and this amount was paid to one Richard Schofield, as Inspector, for 61 working days at \$2 50 per day, making \$152 50, and to C. B. Husted, Surveyor, for leveling. \$247 84. Thus it will be seen that in 1864 it cost \$152 50 for inspecting work amounting to but \$247 84, and this Surveyor's work at that. We cite this not as a large item in itself, but as one containing the germ of iniquity. If figures in this instance do not lie, this "inspecting" is a good business for some one. Let us state a simple proposition in the Rule of Three: If it cost \$152 50 for inspecting \$247 84 worth of work alleged to have been done in 1864, how much should it cost for inspecting \$34,487 50 worth of work alleged to have been done in 1865 ! Again: If it require one man 61 days to inspect \$247 84 worth of work alleged to have been done in 1864, how long a time would it require for inspecting \$34,487 50 worth of work alleged to have been done in 1865! In Cornell and Tweed's Arithmetic very many strange things appear. We give these "sums" to these two worthies, suggesting that they had better set their wits to work, for it will not be long before the Governor will call upon them to answer these and very many other questions. We have noticed many of our officials riding over that portion of these notorious nineteen blocks that lies between One-hundred-and-fortieth and One-hundredclosen from the people of the whole State, is well dis- and fiftieth-sta -- perhaps they are acting as Inspectors also, doing "extra" work after office hours. Thus it will be seen that there was a balance to the

redit of this account of \$19,599 66 on Jan. 1, 1865; nineteer blocks as a country road in 1865, and we have the handsome sum of \$34,599 66 at the disposal of The inefficiency of Quarantine to bar the cholera is the Street Commissioner for this "working" business no reason why it should not be maintained, though during last year. Of this amount he spent epidemic is established in our city. The theory that \$112 16, Mr. Cornell, why did you not get some that it will not be turned from its path, may be true. | believe the Street Commissioner's reports, then about

ninth-st.

Let our readers bear the following in mind: Eighthave. runs in fact but to One-hundred-and-fiftieth-st. the road then turns to the right and runs to Macomb's Dam; but from the turning it ceases to be Eighthave, and becomes the Macomb's Dam Road, and this road leading from the turning to the dam is not any portion of Eighth-ave, that is worked as a country road. We say again Eighth-ave, stops in fact at One-hundred-and-fiftieth-st. In theory, or according to the plan of the City, it then runs across some low land until it reaches near the line of where One-hundery much of late in attempting to discover what is a red-and-fifty-fifth-st, will be in the course of time. It white man? A simple mind, unaccustomed to subtle then meets an embankment of dirt and stone, which up distinctions, would find no difficulty in deciding, but to this time extends from the bulkhead line of One would at once assert that a white man is a man who hundred-and-fifty-ninth-st at Harlem down to about One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. We repeat Eighthave, has no actual existence from One-hundred-andfiftieth to One-handred-and-fifty-fifth-sts., which any person can see by going to the ground. There it will be seen that if the 60,000 cubic yards of "filling" were used they must have been placed on Eighth-ave., from One-hundred-and-fortieth to One-hundred-andfiftieth-st., and from about One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth to One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-st. The other day a committee of gentlemen, one

> gineer, went upon the ground and examined critically the notorious nineteen blocks between One-hundredand-fortieth and One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-sts., "worked" in 1865 by Senator-Street-Commissioner Charles G. Cornell, and Supervisor Deputy-Street-Commissioner-Street-Opener, Referee, &c., &c., &c., William M. Tweed, to the modest tune of \$34,487 50. All the "filling" that was patent was the "filling from One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-st. down to Onehundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. Upon a fair and generous estimate, this "filling" was found to be 1,000 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. Getting the product of these dimensions and reducing them to yards, we find less than 7,500 cubic yards of "filling" within the last above mentioned limits. Subtracting this amount from the alleged 60,000 cubic yards of "filling "furnished, we get, allowing a generous margin. 50,000 cubic yards of "filling" unaccounted for Where could this balance of "filling" have been used Certainly not between One-hundred-and-fiftieth and One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-sts., for the read has no actual existence there. Thus, the only place left where, by any possibility it could have been used, is between One-hundred-and-fortieth and One-hundred-and-fiftieth-sts. It must be borne in mind, in this connection, that the Eighth-ave., between the limits last above mentioned, has existed for a very long time. In its widest part it is not more than 30 feet, and needs very little money to be kept in good repair. The length of this strip is about 2,600 feet. Multiply this length by the width and the product is 78,000 square feet. If the 50,000 cubic yards balance of "filling" unaccounted for were used on this part of the road, we arrive at the conclusion by reducing the 50,000 cubic vards to cubic feet and dividing the result by the 7,800 product aforesaid, that in the year 1865 a layer of dirt was placed in Eighth-ave., between One-hundred-and-fortieth and One-hundred-and-fiftieth-sts., 2,600 feet long, 30 feet wide and 17 feet deep! This is the conclusion to which the figures lead us. Whereas the fact is that at the very most, not more than 10 or 12 inches of dirt were placed on the avenue in 1865 between the above limits. This variance is monstrous!

Let us take another view of the matter. Eighth- of the Fenian army, but it would be more important ave., from One-hundred-and-fortieth to One-hundredand-fifty-ninth-st, is less than 5,000 feet long, and as a country road about 30 feet wide. Now if it be ne that 60,000 cubic yards of "filling" were used in 1865 between the above limits, then that "filling" should have built the road 5,000 feet long, 30 feet wide and 10 feet deep. But what is the trath? It is that instead of the road being built 30 feet wide and 10 feet deep for 20 blocks, it is built but 20 feet wide and 10 feet deep for 4 blocks only (from One-hundredand-fifty-ninth-st. to One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st.) and then stops. What sane or insane man believes that the negroes were the aggressors in the Newthis amount of "filling" was used. We tell the au- Orleans riot. Such a falsehood will not serve its pur thors of this stupendous fraud that there must be an and to the business.

\$10,000 incurred, making it at least \$44,000 for "fill- bitter and able Rebel organs in the country, published state to Controller Brennan that \$50,000 would be all of which it fully inderses as sound Rebel dectrine. necessary for this same "filling" business in 1866. It says: Even Brennan, accustomed as he is to "big things," could not stand this; but in his City Budget for 1865; recommended that \$25,000 should be allowed for this purpose. As Cornell is Senator as well as Street Commissioner, he managed, by being on the ground at Albany, to have the Controller's estimate increased to \$25,000 and we suppose that this standard to be a supposed to \$25,000 and we suppose that the standard received the standard to be a supposed to \$25,000 and we suppose that the suppose the suppose that the suppose that the suppose the suppose the suppose that the suppose the s to discharging the accused on the alleged inaufficiency of the ality question, that their efforts for cablishing a twinkling of an eye, but, literally, in the pulling of a Even Brennan, accustomed as he is to "big things," voted to the same kind of "filling."

lie generally to this gigantic scheme; and we trust rear. But, "kick a dog and he'll lick your hand." that the gentlemen who have the getting up of the charges against Cornell will lay due stress upon this filling" business. If fairly presented, no Governor overburdened tax-payers ?

# OBEGON.

The following is the official statement of the election held in Oregon in June last as compared with the

1566				-		-1861		
	CONGRESS. GOVERNOR.					CONGRESS.		
Countiel.	Union.			Dem.		Union		
	Mallory.			Kelly.		derson		
aker	286	294	283	299		590	483	
enton	. 524	497	597	494		-318	251	
lackamas	. 685	555	682	560		599	265	
latsop		48	117	48		144	42	
008		80	135	85		50	57	
urry		35	58	49		68	24	
olumbia		106	89	104	-64	61		
lougias		541	631	545		503	Hart.	
rant		251	317	254		-	-	
nekson		674	562	691		447	504	
osephine		166	153	179		174	216	
ane		697	579	700		527	492	
inn		1,230	1,015	1,233		799	761	
Larion		801	1,380	833		1,069	306	
feltnomah		1,008	1,205	1.025		930	392	
olk		556	560	363		460	330	
illamook		37	47	39				
		513	270	517		352	594	
matitla		411	285	416		-	-	
nion		356	465	359		372	143	
Vashington		398	335	413		833	584	
Vasco		550	568	555		423	296	
ambill	. 576	2007	960	0.0	***	100	290	
Later and the same of the same	-	er Warson	979 49694	n are		0.710	5 000	
Total	.10,362	IN SHITE	10,283	9,900		8,719		
In 1866, Mall 864, Henderse	ory ove	PAY,	DOM:	woods o	Aug W	rent, or	610 1	

The composition of the next Legislature is as follows: Union Senators, 14: Democratic Senators, 8; Union majority, 6. Union Representatives, 24; Democratic Representatives, 23; Union majority, 1. Union majority on oint ballot, 7.

The Union majority in the Legislature secures the election of a United States Senator in the place of J. W. Nesmith, who now sustains President Johnson's policy with quite as much arder as he opposed Lincoln's in 1864. In reply to some Democratic papers of California

which claimed the result of the Oregon election as an indersement of the President's policy, The Oregonian All the Union candidates, as well as the entire Union press-fook position with Congress that further gammanees are to be given by the South before the forested rights of her people can be also before the forested rights of her people can be stored. President Johnson on the other hand, tiven by the South before the forfeited rights the fully restored. Fresident Johnson, on the other hand, be fully restored. Fresident Johnson, on the other hand, stands opposed to requiring further conditions preparators to full restoration. On this issue the contest was joined and a considerable majority of the people of Oregon responded in favor of the doctrines commented and defended by the Union party. The victory was fairly gained after the severest contest ever known in this State. Whatever same also party or test ever known in this State.

the Constitution. Amondment, which is the groundwork of

Mr. Johnson, who in his speech March 4, 1865, re peatedly declared himself the mere creature of the people, has for a long time been acting without the slightest reference to the people. Upon North Carolina he imposed a constitution, which Chief-Justice Ruffin has declared to be inoperative. He says:

"I consider that this is no constitution, because your Conver "I consider that this is no constitution, equal to power to thou was not a legitimate Convention, and had no power to make a constitution for us, or to after that which we had and have. I object to the organization of your Convention because it was called without the consent of the people, by the President of the United States, or under his orders—an act of clear and despotte usurgation." How can Mr. Johnson reconcile his theory in North

Carolina and his practice in Louisiana? We fear he thinks it unnecessary to take the trouble to attempt it. But the country cannot fail to see that he has denounced in Louisiana, as illegal and unlawful, the very principles he enforced in North Carolina. The only difference is that the Louisiana Convention was elected by the only loyal men in the State. We publish mournful news from Arkansas; but

nothing which might not have been confidently counted on after the leading example set in Washington. The State, of whose good order and loyal promise under Gov. Murphy's administration Gen. Shee man and other officers of the army and the Governmember of which was a competent and skilled enment formed so high an opinion, is about to be returned to Rebel rule. The Rebel element already floods the capital of the State, and threatens to swamp or the loyal elections and the work of loyalty already done. Of this we are assured by a letter of Gov. Murphy, than whom no chief of a reconstructing State has carned more decided praise. The Rebel revival has now began. How long will it last? The members of the Louisiana Convention, we learn from our special dispatches from New-Orleans,

had no suspicion that they would be attacked by a mob, but expected to be arrested, and that then the legality of the Convention would be formally tried. The same dispatch which brings this sad common apon the story that the Union members endeavored to provoke a revolution, informs us that Attorney General Herron has declared that the meeting called August 12, to elect delegates to the Southern Loyalists' Convention, shall not be held. The New-Haven Convention, August 1, wasin every respect a failure. About two hundred people were

present, many of whom were postmasters recently appointed. Gen. Pratt indignantly withdrew from the hall. Congress was censured, and Mr. Johnson compared with Leonidas at Thermopyles, and on the whole the Convention did so little that we wonder it took the trouble to meet. We publish on our second page this meralag a review of George Eliot's new novel; on the third page, Law Intelligence, and interesting city matters,

and on the seventh, important political news, letters from our special correspondents in Texas, Mississippo, and Canada; a gossippy letter on Art in Washington, an article on Paper Collars and Cuffs, Coramonos ment of the Lewisburg University, and some general Our Canadian Correspondent reports another grajected Fenian invasion, and his statements may justly be credited, so far as the rumor and the fright are concerned. Gen. Dick Taylor is said to be at the head

to know whether Gen. Meade is again at the tail of it. The Rebel Agent of the Associated Press telegraphed from New-Orleans on Monday as follows:

"Shortly after midnight a lot of negrots living in the Third strict shot at all passengers. They were arrested," This, with other dispatches from the same source, w printed under the head " Rebel Accounts," and duly accredited them to the Rebel Agent of the Associated Press in New-Orleans. The World has the effronters to publish this Rebel dispatch in its editorial column as a "dispatch from THE TRIBUYE." In order to show

Notwithstanding the \$34,487 50 spent and an extra | The Mobile Advertises and Register, one of the most ing" in 1865, Cornell had the unblushing effrontery to the platform and speeches of the Reading Convention,

to join hands with these same Southern fire-enter-Is it not evident where this "filling" goes at 75 and when dauger, war and doubt came, perfered then cents a cubic yard? We call the attention of the pub. promises, and only kept up a cowardly fire in the

Does A. W. Randa'l, Postmaster-General, remember a recent conversation he had with a prominent Union man of this State? Does he remember that he excould he sitate to remove from power a Street Commissioner who is thus "working" the public purse. man of this State! Does be remember that he explicitly threatened civil was unless the Union majority If this "filling" business is not an argument in favor | yielded to the policy of the President? Does he reof a Board of Public Works, what is ! Will not the member his threat that, if its opposition continued, the Governor at last come to the aid of the City and re- President would recognize the minority of Congress, move from power an official who, year by year, sane- and the Southern claimants of sents, as the true Con tions and perpetrates the most shameful wrongs to its | gress? Does he remember that he asserted the Presi dent would maintain the authority of this false Con

Mr. Randall is now a member of the Cabinet; our of the President's advisers. When the Philadelphia Convention meets he may take the opportunity to repeat these Rebel threats more publicly-or to deny

Why has the President neglected to telegraph to somebody in Florida to put down Gov. Walker, who has usurped the right to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, "without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State ?"

"If there is to be a Convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State.

"The coople must be first consulted—no changing the erganized laws of the State.

"Usurpation will not be tolerated.

"The law and the Constitution must be sustained and thereby neare and order."

Another case for Executive interference is afforded by the action of Gov. Jenkins, who, not having the fear of the President before his eyes, refuses to appoint delegates from the State of Georgia to the Philadelphia Convention, and declines "having anything to do with the matter."

Senator Dixon's apostacy has carried him beyond the bounds of truth. In his recent speech at New-Haven he is reported to have said: Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has proposed an entire contiscation.
Rebel property and the reduction of the entire white race of the South to utter and abject poverty and actual starvation.

This will be news to the veteran Radical. No doubt the Rebel flag floats in many a Southern town to-day. In Savannah, we are told, the Fourth of July was celebrated as the anniversary of the Bat-

tle of Bull Run, the Rebel flag was displayed, and

# JEFFERSON DAVIS.

cheered loudly by the crowd.

A THREE DAYS' INTERVIEW WITH HIS COUNSEL.

Mr. O'Conor went North this evening on the steamer George Leary, having brought to an end his protracted interview with Davis. From the moment of his arrival here three days ago he has remained constantly inside the fortress, closely engaged with his client. From the longitude the visit and the sadden manner in which it was made, it is believed that it was madely attributable to the recent report of the Judiciary Committee to Congress, and the ent necessity thereby created to decide defense in view of the sunreaching Cial